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Not a single workman throughout the whole country ever asked for the framing or passage of the Mills bill.

This is the day when the visiting delegations begin again. Citizens along the line of march, hang out your flags to give them welcome.

The Democrats are still busy trying to break General Hovey down under a load of obloquy because he was once a member of their party.

The New York Post no longer keeps standing in its columns the utterances of President Cleveland on civil-service reform. Has it at last given reform up as a bad job under this administration?

The St. Louis Republic knows Rev. Mr. Brooks, the Democratic annex candidate for Vice-president, and says "he has a perennial mouth." His deluded followers in this neck of woods are beginning to find that out.

EX-CONGRESSMAN W. E. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, known as "Richelieu" Robinson, will address the Irish Nationalists of that city in a few days, in opposition to the Mills bill and free trade. Mr. Robinson is an Irishman, and an enthusiastic advocate of protection.

In plain terms the effect of the Mills bill would be to transfer at least \$100,000,000 a year from American wage-earners and give it to foreign laborers. This does not include \$90,000,000 a year now paid for American wool, which would go to foreign wool producers.

CHARLES A. DANA, now editor of the New York Sun, Assistant Secretary of War at that time, says: "In battle, as at Champion Hills, we have seen Hovey carry hostile positions where the advance was through fire, and where the dead and wounded lay thick after the fight was over."

The Sentinel says the Journal pays its printers 50 per cent. more than the average rate of wages received by compositors throughout the country. Thanks for this send-off. The Journal endeavors to do the square thing by its employees. It not only pays them good wages, but likewise pays every week.

THE most serious charge against General Hovey brought by the opposition press is that he was once a Democrat. We confess it is a bad thing; but then, thirty years of Republicanism ought to be a sufficient plea in bar of such an indictment. The same charge was brought against John A. Logan and Oliver P. Morton.

AN Eastern Democrat favors the Mills bill and free trade because, he says, "it will knock labor organizations higher than a kite." He holds that, owing to the labor organizations, workmen have been getting more than their labor is worth, and that free trade would open the way for foreign goods and compel a general reduction of wages. This man is frank, at least.

THE free-trade organs should agree among themselves. The News says the Mills bill makes 7 per cent. reduction in the tariff, and the Sentinel says it is only 5. We should be pleased to get an authoritative statement of the real size of the tremendous issue to which these able organs are bending their intellects, and about which they think they can fire sixty millions of people. Is it five cents or seven cents?

MR. CLEVELAND's letter of acceptance is said to have been submitted to the inspection of Hon. Smith Weed, of New York, who counseled the insertion of some sentiments that would be acceptable to high-tariff men. Mr. Weed, it may be remembered, went out to Oregon in May to "fix things" there for the June election. It was, doubtless, the object lesson he got there on the dangers of a free-trade policy that leads to his present caution.

THE Democratic managers of Indiana are said to have avowed a determination to force the Republicans to fight on the tariff issue alone. They can have all they want and more of tariff fight, but will hardly be able to head off the local issues which the Republicans mean to discuss. The memory of the public needs to be refreshed upon the legislative gerrymandering, the Insane Hospital outrages, the tally-sheet forgeries, and several matters of the same sort.

THE Philadelphia Record recently published an advertisement from the worsted department of the Arlington mills, of Lawrence, Mass., for "good weavers on plain looms, three-leaf twills, white work, cotton warp and worsted fillings," who, the advertisement declares, "can earn from \$7 to \$9 per week, according to their experience and ability."

The Record calls the attention of high-tariff

advocates to the prices mentioned here as a proof that their assertions in regard to the superiority of wage-rates under a protective tariff were false. Instead of being crushed by this showing, the Philadelphia Press put the matter to a test by sending a cable dispatch to Bradford, England, asking the rate of wages paid for work of the sort described in the advertisement. The answer came: "Average, fifteen shillings," which, reduced to United States currency, is \$3.60. Seven and nine dollars may not be extremely high wages, but they are at least enough of an improvement upon \$3.60 to sustain all the protection advocates claim. It is as well for Democratic journals to have all the facts before making rash statements of this kind.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Atlanta Constitution prints the speech of Governor Gordon accepting the nomination from the Democratic convention, which met in that city a few days ago. Referring to the presidential outlook, he said:

"A MIGHTY FACTOR IN THE CALCULATION OF CHANCES IS THE SOLID SOUTH. This mighty factor, to those who refuse to understand us, is a stumbling block and a source of irritation; but to those who rightly divine the high purposes of this section, it is one of the great anchors of hope for the perpetuity of free institutions on this continent. I applaud the solid South because I love sectional agitation, but because I detest it. I applaud the solid South because it is an earnest and united protest of a patriotic and liberty-loving people against the continuance of sectional prejudice, agitation and passion. I applaud it because it is a like protest against the spirit of bigotry which assumes superiority in patriotism, in virtue, in statesmanship and public spirit for one section of our common country. I applaud it finally and mainly because so long as the aggressive policy of the Republican party menaces us it is absolutely essential that we remain united, in order to conserve the civilization, the society, the homes and the hopes of our section and all that depends upon good government for a people."

These expressions elicited frequent applause. It is quite true, as Governor Gordon said, that the solid South is a mighty factor in the calculation of chances—so mighty that the Democratic party would not have a ghost of a chance without it. It is a remarkable feature of the present election, as it has been of every one since fair elections were abolished and an oligarchy established in the South, that the Democratic party enters the race with 153 electoral votes absolutely secure without effort, without argument, without the expenditure of a dollar, without even the trouble of looking after them. Such is the reliance on Southern prejudice and intolerance, and on the efficacy of the machinery and methods in use there to secure a one-sided result, that the Democratic party is absolutely certain in advance of sixteen States and 153 of the 201 electoral votes necessary to elect a President. This is, indeed, a "mighty factor." It embraces the whole of the late Confederacy, eleven States, with five others which were dominated by slavery and where the relics and prejudices of the institution still remain. This is the home and the stronghold of the party which felicitates itself on entering the presidential contest with 153 electoral votes without an effort. It is nothing to boast of.

Governor Gordon applauded the solid South as "one of the surest anchors of hope for the perpetuity of free institutions on this continent," as the main bulwark against the aggressive policy of the Republican party, and the only hope of civilization and good government. Well, that is one way of looking at it. If the civilization of the South is really superior to that of the North, as the Southern school of statesmen have always maintained; if an oligarchy is better than a republic; if poverty is better than progress, and illiteracy than education; if the few, and poor, and ill-supported schools of Georgia are to be preferred to the public school systems of Massachusetts or Iowa; if it is a mark of superiority that sixteen Southern States have not as many books in public libraries as any one of a dozen Northern States; if huge and half-cultivated "plantations" are preferable to little well-kept farms; if a system of labor approaching serfdom and peonage is more desirable than one of independent and well-paid wage-workers; if political intolerance and pro-secession are a better guarantee of liberty and progress than equal rights and manhood suffrage are, then Governor Gordon is right in characterizing the Republican party as an enemy of civilization and society, against which the solid South should be maintained. No doubt there are many people in the South, undoubtedly still a majority, who hold the same views as those expressed by Governor Gordon, but there is a steadily increasing number of those who see the folly of hugging the prejudices of the past and maintaining a political despotism which cramps the growth and prevents the progress of the South. In due time these will be heard from; if not this year, some other.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROTECTION.

No political issue has ever been more sharply defined than is the question of protection against free trade in the present campaign, and the alignment of parties on no question has ever been more distinct. It is charged in some quarters that the Republican party, in taking its present advanced position and high ground in favor of protection, has abandoned former positions on the tariff question and is guilty of inconsistency. There is nothing alarming to wise men or parties in the charge of inconsistency, for a change of views is often required by a change of circumstances; but in this case there is no foundation for the charge. The Republican party, to its great honor be it said, has always been in favor of protection to American industry. It was so at its very inception and has always continued so. It may have changed its position on the question as the conditions of the question itself changed, but it has never abandoned the principle. It is one thing to change position and quite a different thing to change front. The Republican party has never changed front on the tariff question. If the Chicago platform is more advanced and pronounced in favor of protection than some former platforms have been, it is because the former attack of the Democratic party on protection has made it necessary.

We have said the Republican party has always been in favor of protection. The record proves it. In 1860 it declared in its platform

that "while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these duties as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country." This was a plain recognition and endorsement of the principle of protection. Before 1864 the tariff duties had been increased, and the internal revenue system had been put in operation as a war measure. The paramount question at that time was the suppression of the Democratic rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and the platform made no reference to the tariff question. In 1868 the questions growing out of the war and reconstruction were uppermost, and no declaration was made on the tariff question, beyond the general one that "taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." In 1872 economic questions began to demand more attention, and the Republican platform declared that "the annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal; and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country." In 1876 the Democratic party declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, while the Republican platform said "the revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from the duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country." In 1880 it declared "that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor."

The platform of 1884 contained the following: "It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duty shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity."

"Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our most earnest protest."

"The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer, or the great productive interests of the country."

Thus the record shows that from its organization to the present the Republican party has always been the party of protection. Its record in favor of the preservation of the Union, in favor of the payment of the public debt, in favor of a sound currency, or on any of the great issues of the last twenty-five years, is not more consistent and honorable than its record in favor of protection. If it has not always been equally emphatic on the question, it has never lost sight of it, nor wavered in its support of the principle. Its declarations in favor of protection have always been as strong as the conditions and circumstances of the time required, and what is better still, its acts and legislation have been in accord with its platform declarations. The Republican party is pre-eminently the party of protection to American industry, and no Republican need hesitate to endorse the Chicago platform by the fact that it is too strong or too advanced in its assertion of a principle. Fairly interpreted, it is simply an expression in accordance with the political necessities of the times of a principle which the Republican party has maintained ever since its organization.

THE late Republican convention made the following declaration on the temperance question:

"Politics and legislation should be kept free from the influence of the saloon. The liquor traffic must obey the law. We favor legislation upon the principle of local option, whereby the various communities throughout the State may, as they deem best, either control or suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

This is the position of the Republican party of Indiana. It covers the whole ground of temperance reform, and offers to the people a plain, easy and feasible method of controlling or abolishing the evils of the liquor traffic. It declares that the saloon must be kept out of politics and politics out of the saloon. Liquor leagues and whisky rings shall have no hand in shaping legislation, nor shall laws be construed in their favor. They must obey the laws. This in itself would make a good platform, but the resolution goes further and declares for local option and control. This is the key-stone of the arch and the cornerstone of the Republican position. It is the fundamental American idea of government—the idea of local self-government and majority rule. The Republicans would give every municipality in the State power to regulate, control or abolish the liquor traffic for itself, and would thus relegate the most important moral and social question of the day to the people themselves, to be settled according to the wishes of the majority. This is the bed-rock principle of republican government.

THE Irish-American Club, of Chicago, is making arrangements to visit General Harrison at an early day. This is one of the representative clubs of the kind, and will turn out strong on the occasion referred to. The fact is incidental to one of larger import, viz: the general movement of Irish-American citizens to the Republican party this year. This has become so marked and general as to be a striking feature of the campaign. Mr. Blaine received a large vote from this quarter four years ago, but those who are in a good position to know say General Harrison will receive a much larger one. He is proving a very strong candidate among the Irish-American citizens, partly on account of the admirable speeches he has made at several Irish meetings, in recent years, and partly by reason of his pronounced advocacy of the American policy of protection. Dr. P. H. Cronin, of Chicago, State medical examiner for the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Illinois, and commander of the Knights of St. Patrick, is in a good position to learn the sentiments of Irish-Americans. He says Harrison will receive every Irish-American vote that was cast for Blaine in 1884, in Illinois and Indiana, and thousands in addition. An interesting feature of the present movement is, that it embraces so large a proportion of the young Irishmen, either American sons of Irish parents, or comparatively recent immigrants, among whom there is much more independence and disposition to do their own thinking than there was among the Irishmen of the last generation. There is a wide difference between the Irish-American of to-day and him of twenty or thirty years ago. The three leading Irish-American papers in the United States, the Irish World, of New York, the Citizen, of Chicago, and the Celt, of St. Louis, are strongly Republican, and are doing yeoman service for Harrison and Morton.

ABOUT the most thoroughly picturesque liar we have among us is an individual who writes letters to the Courier-Journal. He does not sign his name or his initials, so it is somewhat hard to identify him. In yesterday's issue of that daily romance there occurs the following respecting General Hovey:

"It happened that a trio, Bowles, Hovey and Milligan, members of the Sons of Liberty, so-called, were arrested at his instance and charges of treason preferred. There had been no overt act to warrant such an arraignment and application was hastily made to the federal court for the release of the prisoners and a transfer of the hearing to that tribunal. Hovey paid no attention to this. He organized a commission and the men were tried without delay, and sentenced to die on the gallows. Messrs. McDonald, Black, Garfield and Dudley Field became concerned for the defense. Application was made in Hovey's behalf, and his sentence, after a full explanation, was commuted to imprisonment for life. Meanwhile an appeal had been filed and arguments made before the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued several days before the time appointed for the execution. It was held that the trial by the commission was high-handed and illegal. The transaction was all the more reprehensible in Hovey because he was practiced in the law, and served on the bench in the highest court of the State, and knew that the affair was a gross travesty on justice. The case is reported at length in Fourth Wallace."

"The order of the court was transmitted to Hovey, but he kept the matter quiet and ordered preparations for the execution to proceed at Camp Morton. It was his intention to lead Milligan and Bowles upon the scaffold, and with everything apparently ready for the drop and the coffin in view, to read, instead of the death warrant, the decision of the court, overthrowing the jurisdiction of the commission. Ex-Senator McDonald, the resident attorney, heard of this, and caused the news of the decision to be announced in court, thus spoiling the dramatic climax which Hovey had planned."

This is really bad enough to be good. Of course, everybody who knows anything about the case knows that the sentences against Bowles and Milligan were commuted by Andrew Johnson, at the request and demand of Governor Morton; that they were taken to the Ohio State penitentiary for imprisonment, and were there for some time before the decision of the court was made, which granted them a release from the sentence of the military commission.

I ACCOMPANIED Mr. Mills here, not for the purpose of making a speech, but because I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do.—Mr. Bynum at Atlanta.

Some people have grown tired of seeing Northern Congressmen obey the commands of those from the South. That, however, is exactly what every Northern Representative did, who, representing a manufacturing district, voted for the Mills bill, which would destroy several Northern industries and cripple others. It was unfortunate that Mr. Bynum's obedience to Mr. Mills's commands and his advocacy of free trade required him to hold up Indianapolis as an awful example of the ruinous effects of protection. He said:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufacturing, and every one of them have increased until we have a surplus, and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him."

This is in accordance with what the free-trade doctrinaires, and writers, and lecturers are the result of protection, but as a pretended statement of fact in regard to Indianapolis, it is without any foundation. Mr. Bynum drew on his imagination for his facts.

EVIDENTLY Mr. Henry George is not amenable to the party discipline which has led the editors of administration organs to a change of opinion concerning the Mills bill and to assertions that it does not mean free trade. Mr. George has the courage of his convictions, and although it may injure candidate Cleveland to declare them he is not to be silenced. A late issue of his paper says:

"Let the machine supporters of Mr. Cleveland protest that they are not free-traders if they will, and apologize to protectionists for slicing down protection, if they think the votes of protectionists are to be kept thereby. But let us who are free-traders in the highest, fullest, truest sense, proclaim where they cannot, the glorious gospel of freedom. Let us, as they cannot, strike at protection 'where it lives.'"

If the Democracy and its supporters could only agree as to the party policy, the campaign might begin; but nothing of importance can be done while their quarrels continue.

To emphasize the freedom of opinion and action existing in Alabama, Dr. R. A. Mosely, chairman of the State Republican executive committee, was burnt in effigy at Talladega the other night. The Montgomery Dispatch (Democratic) says: "It was not from the fact that Dr. Mosely is a Republican that the people of his own home have thus humiliated him, but because he chose offensive methods to proclaim his Republican doctrines among them. Dr. Mosely, we believe, was born and reared among the people of Talladega, and, independent of his politics, is quite popular among them."

"We will be glad if we can contribute to the [the Republican] defeat."

So says the editor of the organ of the third-party Prohibitionists. Such a frank avowal was scarcely necessary, however. Every sensible person has long since come to the

conclusion that the purpose and the desire of the third party was to defeat the Republicans rather than to aid in promoting the cause of temperance. As an organization, the third party is simply and solely, openly and avowedly, an annex and an ally to the Democratic free-whisky saloon organization. The editor of its organ appears to be glad over his position as monkey, to gather the stray pennies that may be picked up to aid his master who turns the crank. It is a very pleasing and fitting arrangement all around.

MR. ARTHUR T. LYMAN, treasurer of a Lowell, Mass., manufacturing company, has been widely heralded in Democratic papers as a new convert from the Republican ranks to Cleveland and free trade. Inquiry elicits the fact that he is not a new convert, but a hold-over mugwump. The Lowell Courier says:

"Mr. Lyman left the Republican party four years ago, at least as far as the presidential ticket is concerned. As for his tariff reform notions, it is, we believe, quite certain that he does not represent any considerable portion of the stockholders of his company, many of whom comment on his tariff letters with language which is more forcible than elegant. They see, if he does not, that if his action were to be endorsed by the manufacturing interests of New England, and a Democratic Congress of the Mills stamp should be elected, the carpet business of Lowell wouldn't be worth running."

THE New York Post agrees with the Boston Herald in thinking that the Democratic defections which the Republican papers chronicle "with so much unctious" are mostly of men who have failed to be appointed to office. It is not on record that the thousands of workmen who voted for Cleveland four years ago and now belong to Harrison clubs ever asked for offices; but suppose they did. Republicans will welcome the new recruits and ask no questions. Their votes will count just the same, whatever their motive in coming.

A LETTER from a workman from Batesville, this State, says that the three delegates from that place to the so-called "labor federation" held in this city last week, were J. Frogge, assistant postmaster and Democratic councilman; Will Johnson, town clerk, Democrat, and A. Vascom, saloon-keeper and Democrat. This may be taken as a fair sample of the complexion of the body, "packed" by the Democratic campaign managers to speak in the name of honest labor and for honorable workmen.

HON. JOSEPH E. McDONALD says that he has not regarded Indiana as a doubtful State since Harrison's nomination.—Letter in Courier-Journal.

In which respect the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald and ourselves entirely agree. Shake!

THE average Republican who makes any pretensions to respectability is simply unable to comprehend how a man can be decent and honest and still be a Democrat. When they see such men among their friends and acquaintances they class them as freaks of nature or exceptions that prove the general rule.—Indianapolis Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

That seems to about cover the case.

If it be true, as stated by physicians, that hay fever is caused by inhaling regressive dust, that aristocratic disease must be epidemic in the outskirts of the city. So rank is the growth of this and that other interesting plant, "Jimson weed," in neglected streets and commons this year that small children are frequently lost in the jungles.

MR. OLIVER T. MORTON has a very vigorous four-column and a-half reply to the New York Evening Post's slur upon Senator Morton's prophecies touching the probabilities of Democratic supremacy in the government, in the Chicago letter Ocean of Saturday last.

A NEW ear-ring is said by a fashion journal to be a little ear barrel. It must be a Democratic campaign badge.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

A third-party Prohibitionist and a minister of the gospel says the late Republican convention at Chicago permitted no prayer to be offered in that convention, that was not first written down and submitted to a committee, so all references to temperance be stricken out. Please answer.

Of course it is a ridiculous lie.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

Now that Blaine has arrived the Democrats are more in need of protection than ever.—Evening Post.

THE London Iron and Steel Traders' Journal speaks of the Democracy as "the party which advocates entire freedom of trade."

GENERAL HOVEY, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, will very likely prove quite as stout as Porter.—Albany Times.

THE free-trader hath said it in his heart: "There is no need of paying higher wages in America than in England."—Detroit Tribune.

THE American election is infinitely more important to Enghelism than their own internal politics just at this juncture.—London Times.

THE Boston Herald, a Cleveland organ, asks: "What has become of the red bandanna that was so multitudinally all over the land some time ago? Was it just a little overdone?"

JOHN D. CARSON, a Dalton, Mass., paper manufacturer, heretofore a Democrat, announces that he cannot support Cleveland and Thurman this year.

Two clubs, made up of Hebrews who almost all voted for Cleveland in 1884, have been started in the Fourth Assembly district of the city of New York.

THE Albany Times (Dem.) says that "the defense of the Mills bill to which its advocates now chiefly resort is that it isn't as bad as it was intended to be."

MR. J. J. WEST, the leading proprietor of the Chicago Times, was interviewed in Denver, and expressed the opinion that Harrison and Morton would be elected.

THE Jewish Gazette and News, the only Hebrew daily journal in the United States, is out for Harrison and Morton. It has heretofore manifested strong Democratic leanings.

EX-GOVERNOR GEAR, of Iowa, and Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, both Republicans, have made an engagement to go down into North Carolina next week and talk Republicanism.

Not a single soldier in the country will cast a ballot to make Vice-President a man who wrote that plank in the Democratic platform of 1864 declaring the war a failure.—Washington (D. C.) Gazette.

It is said Hannibal Hamlin predicts the certain election of Harrison and Morton. He feels it in his bones. Mr. Hamlin's bones have never deceived him yet, and they are too old to begin deceiving him now.—Chicago Tribune.

THE Emporia, Kan., Republican breaks out with the following:

Blaine rings the engine.
Morton rings the bell.
Harrison goes to the White House,
and Cleveland goes to—Buffalo.

A PROMINENT New York business man who was in Des Moines yesterday said he knew personally of 600 Democrats in his locality who had come out for Harrison and protection. He believed the Republicans will carry New York with an overwhelming majority.—Des Moines Register.

FROM every quarter news of Democratic defections comes in. Among the latest and best reports we have yet heard, is from Silver Creek. In a milling-machine factory in that village, there are nearly sixty employees, forty-nine of

whom were Democrats. The proprietors were of the mugwump order, having voted for Cleveland in 1884. Now they have formed a Harrison and Morton club, and every man in the establishment is a member of it. Protection did it.—Horseshoeville (N. Y.) Times.

THIS Bradstreet Bros., of Gardiner, Me., are among the most extensive and enterprising lumber manufacturers on the Kennebec river. They employ over five hundred men. Their annual output of manufactured lumber is 13,000,000 feet. Both the brothers have been staunch Democrats. They know when they have a choice, and hereafter will vote the Republican ticket.

AMONG the invited guests who will be present at the opening rally of the Republican party to be held at Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 6, is Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio; ex-Governor Will Campbell, of Indiana; Gen. Low Wallace, of Indiana; ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, and a number of other leading and prominent national Republicans.—Athens Champion.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers are claiming that railroad employes will vote against Harrison and Morton, because Paul Morton, the conspicuous Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad man, "is a brother of Levi P. Morton." The truth is that the two Mortons are in no way related. Paul Morton is a son of J. Sterling Morton, the Nebraska Democratic leader, and a writer for many years past on the Democratic side of the Times. Paul Morton himself is an ardent supporter of Cleveland.

I AM a high-tariff man and protectionist, and for the reason that I am an American and a friend of American labor. No workman has ever called for a reduction, and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering. We want protection from one end of the country to the other; touch not the tariff, raise the tariff so high that not a single foreigner can compete with the American manufacturer can come in.—T. V. Powderly, general master workman Knights of Labor.

THE Grand Army Journal recalls the fact that Mr. Thurman in 1862, in addressing a Democratic State convention in Ohio, said: "It would try the ethics of any man to deny that some of the Southern States have cause for revolution. The South are a brave people. The Southern States cannot be held by force. The blacks won't fight for the invaders. The Hungarians and less causes for complaint against Austria than the South against the North." According to the Grand Army Journal, also, it was Mr. Thurman who, in the Democratic national convention in 1864, drafted the resolutions pronouncing the war a failure. This was while Harrison was fighting for his country.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, the colored member of the New York Republican State committee, has issued an address to colored voters setting forth the reasons why they should support the Republican party. He makes this excellent point:

The one party that assembled at St. Louis nominated candidates, built a platform, and asked your kinsmen of the South, declares for free trade and Southern ascendancy in the administration of the government. In their platform and in the action made by the Democrats at St. Louis the negro and his rights were ignored. Your condition as a man and a citizen was forgotten and willfully brushed aside. In that convention no negro was welcome, none was wanted.

AMONG the leading Democrats who have joined the Republican party in New York State is William F. McNamara, who, in 1853, stamped the State for Cleveland and protection. A few years ago, was a Democratic candidate for Assembly in Steuben county. In a speech made at a Republican meeting last week he said:

"When I saw the London Times assailing the character of Parnell and declaring a vote for free-trade policy, I made a solemn vow not to vote the Democratic ticket. Do you wonder, gentlemen, that Irishmen are leaving the Democratic party and are joining the Republican party?"

MARY lost her little lamb.
It strayed from her, on the fence,
For Grover's free-trade message sent
It down to four or five cents.
But when she found her fleece was gone,
With all her might and main,
She went to bounding Harrison
And raised the price again.
—Albany Journal.

A Strong State Ticket.

Evansville Call.

The Republican State convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday will be memorable for its large attendance and enthusiasm. Many who had been present at Chicago remarked that it was the national convention over again on a smaller scale.

The ticket is a strong one. There was a general feeling at first that Governor Porter should head the ticket, but when it was out of the race the convention turned spontaneously to General Hovey and nominated him almost by acclamation. He is the strongest man that could have been named—stronger even than Mr. Porter would have been.

As we said in presenting General Hovey's name for Governor last spring, that "in every position of public trust General Hovey has done his duty—done it faithfully and efficiently, and no higher praise can be given any public man than that."

But if the ticket is strong the platform is not less so. Disposing of Illinois and Indiana, as especially clear and emphatic, and will be satisfactory to a majority of the people.

MR. MILLER's Interview with Blaine.

New York Special.

General Harrison's law partner, Judge Miller, had a pleasant interview with Mr. Blaine yesterday, and the gossip can make as much or little out of it as they please. For it is certain that, as reported of the confidential conversation will be made, and that no contradictions of the inventions that may be expected will be thought of.

General Harrison is a professional business man, and has been so for fifteen years, and is of the same type of man physically. It has been said that they were relatives, but that is not true. The Judge is a serious, strong man, and he and Mr. Blaine have no doubt had much to say that will be of deep interest to General Harrison.

Needs the Fool-Killer's Aid.